

Board People

will prove a paying proposition if Tee-Dee Want Ads are used to advertise.

The Times



Dispatch

If Your Servant

has left, you can easily secure her equal by using Tee-Dee Want Ads.

THIS DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.
THE TIMES FOUNDED 1858

WHOLE NUMBER 16,953. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1905.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FARMERS ENGAGE IN WARM DEBATE

Morning Session Taken Up With Lively Discussion of Tariff.

TO ASK PRESIDENT FOR BETTER ROADS

Resolutions Offered Calling On Mr. Roosevelt to Recommend a System of Appropriations for Purpose of Improving Public Highways—The South's Resources.

The second day of the twenty-fifth annual session of the National Farmers' Congress opened bright and beautiful and the attendance upon the morning session was something larger than on the first day.

Again the farmers were a little late and President Jordan did not let his gavel fall until 10 o'clock for the morning session, although the programme called for its falling at 9:30.

The first session was especially interesting in that the papers read caused some lively debate, the tariff and the income tax being the subjects that brought out the discussion.

Hon. L. C. Livingston, a famous Georgia farmer, and a Democratic member of Congress from that State, read a paper on "The Tariff as It Affects Agriculture," and Hon. H. C. Adams, a Wisconsin farmer and a Republican, read a paper on "The Federal Government and the Farmers," and these papers most naturally dipped into politics.

Mr. Livingston made something of a free trade advocate, although he called it a plea for free trade, but free trade, Mr. Adams properly speaking, a revived tariff argument. Hon. A. L. Martin, deputy secretary of agriculture of Pennsylvania; Hon. W. F. Brown, of Hancock county, Va., and Mr. S. N. Black, a strong-lunged Illinois farmer, spoke for protection. The latter said the Congress seemed to be satisfied with Mr. Adams' address and no replies were offered, but for a while between the leading addresses, it looked as if the Farmers' Congress had become the United States Congress and a McKinley, a Dingley or a Wilson bill was under discussion.

Among the pleasing features of the morning meeting was the appearance of a committee from the trade organizations of Richmond. Messrs. Joseph Wallenstein, S. T. Beveridge and W. M. Lewis, representing the Grocers' Association, the Tobacco Exchange, the Fruit and Produce Association, the Wholesale Grocers' Association, the Bankers' Association and the Agricultural Implement Dealers, cordially invited the congress to be their guests to-night. The pleasures of the Federal City, the Casino and a luncheon out there are the attractions offered.

Invited to the Governor's Mansion President Jordan announced an invitation from Governor and Mrs. Montague to the ladies of the congress to be their guests at the Executive Mansion at 11 o'clock this morning. The ladies accepted the invitation.

The attendance was larger than on the first day, but not near so large as had been anticipated. The shortage in attendance is attributed to the yellow fever scare. The expected large delegations from Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Alabama and many of the delegates all over the South, and it was news to many who are here, to say nothing of those who were scared away, that yellow fever is unknown in Richmond.

The afternoon session was not altogether as largely attended as the morning session. Many of the delegates went out sightseeing. Quite a number of them had hired hacks and others took advantage of the trolley lines to go out in the suburbs and look over some of the famous battlefields.

The feature of the afternoon session was an interesting paper by Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, of North Carolina, on the "Agricultural Resources of the South."

A paper was to have been read by Charles Arthur Carlisle, of Indiana, on "Government Expenditure in the Agricultural Interests." At the last moment Mr. Carlisle found it impossible to attend the congress, but sent his paper, and on motion the same was spread upon the minutes.

The farmers were not in much of a talking humor in the afternoon and the papers and resolutions read called out little or no general discussion.

The night session was given over entirely to a lecture by Mr. William B. Powell, of Pennsylvania.

MORNING SESSION.

Lively Discussion Follows Papers On Tariff and Government.

The second day's session of the Farmers' National Congress of the United States was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the assembly room of the Masonic Temple by President Jordan. Before taking up the regular order of business, the president introduced to the congress Mr. Joseph Wallenstein, of this city, who was the chairman of a kind of joint committee composed of himself, S. T. Beveridge and W. M. Lewis. Mr. Wallenstein, in a pleasant little talk, made known his pleasant business. On behalf of the Grain and Cotton Exchange, the Tobacco Exchange, the Fruit and Produce Association, the Bankers' Association and the Agricultural Implement Dealers of Richmond, Mr. Wallenstein invited the members of the congress, with their families, to an entertainment to be given in their honor at the Casino to-night at 8 o'clock.

Resolutions being in order, a large number

BATKINS CASE IS NOW CLOSED

All Evidence In and the Committee Adjourns Until Monday.

DOCTORS TESTIFY FOR THEIR FRIEND

Drs. Johnston, Boshier and Oppenheimer Declare the Mistake of Dr. Watkins Natural, and That They Regard Him a Competent Physician.

The Committee on Health last night completed the hearing of the case of Dr. L. D. Watkins, Jr., one of the physicians to the poor, charged by Mr. H. L. Matthews with negligence, incompetency and drunkenness, and adjourned until next Monday night, when a decision will be reached.

A long list of witnesses were examined, among them being Doctors Johnston and Boshier, whose expert testimony was to the effect that it is extremely difficult to discriminate between rheumatism and osteomyelitis, and that the mistake of Dr. Watkins in treating Mr. Matthews' child was a very natural and common one. President Oppenheimer testified that Dr. Watkins was a skilled physician and a faithful officer, and numbers of witnesses said they never knew him to be under the influence of liquor.

Dr. Watkins testified in his own behalf and told his side of the case in great detail.

Messrs. Meredith and Gordon argued the matter briefly, and at 12:10 the committee adjourned until Monday night, when a report will be formulated.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 and Mr. J. B. Jordan, on behalf of Dr. Watkins, offered in evidence, a paper bearing signatures of a large number of Dr. Watkins' patients, testifying to his faithfulness, sobriety and efficiency. Mr. V. S. Goodwin was the first witness. He was introduced by Mr. Meredith on behalf of Mr. Matthews, and testified he had seen Dr. Watkins about "half shot" in Pat McDonough's bar about eight months ago.

He said further that the doctor was playing cards at the same time. Witness testified that he saw Dr. Watkins order only two drinks, and these were glasses of beer. One was for Dr. Watkins and the other for Mr. McDonough.

Further questioning progress of events on the isthmus, or, rather, the lack of progress in digging the canal, and he will have a great mass of information on hand relating to the subject when Congress assembles.

"I am not charging that anybody is guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance in connection with Panama affairs," said Mr. Hay. "But the fact remains that a great deal of money has been expended down there and that little or no progress has been made in the canal work."

"I want to have all the facts relating to the digging of the canal, and with the help of these we may be able to secure an investigation. But it was demonstrated last session, when the Democrats fought every effort made by the Republicans to bring about an investigation of the wholesale charges of fraud in the Postoffice Department, that they are opposed to every effort to lay corruption bare."

"A resolution to investigate the affairs of the canal should go to the Committee on Military Affairs," said Mr. Hay, indicating a wish that it would take this course, as he is a member of that committee. "But it will probably be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. When the Republicans want to whip anything through or to kill a resolution to investigate fraud I have observed that they refer it, as a rule, to the Committee on Ways and Means."

"I want to get some information about the awarding of contracts by the commission amounting to \$3,000,000, it is said, without competitive bidding. That was contrary to the policy of the government. In great matters and small, it is the custom to award the contracts after competition in the bidding. I hope we will gain all the facts, but I am doubtful."

(Continued on Second Page.)

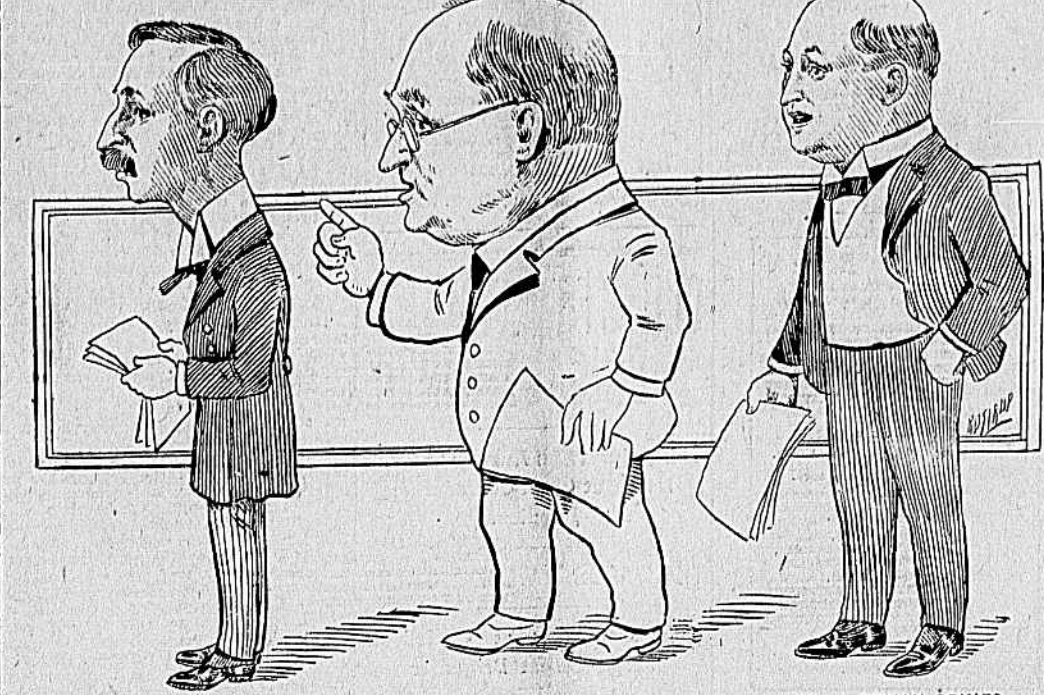
KOMURA SUFFERING FROM TYPHOID FEVER

Departure of Senior Japanese Peace Envoy Indefinitely Postponed.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, who was reported to-day to be suffering from typhoid fever, although the consulting physicians are not a unit on this point, was said to be in a satisfactory condition. Baron Komura is at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and his return to Japan has been indefinitely postponed, although most of the members of his suite will set sail for home to-morrow, the date originally planned for the departure of the mission.

To-night Mr. Bato, spokesman of the Japanese party, issued the following statement: "Doctors Delafield, Brewer and Pritchard saw Baron Komura in consultation again at 9 P. M. They announced the Baron's condition to be favorable, no new symptoms having developed, and the patient having passed a very comfortable day. They are unanimous in the opinion that the Baron's condition indicates nothing alarming or serious at present."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)



HON. H. C. ADAMS, Wisconsin. HON. L. L. LIVINGSTON, Georgia. HON. J. BRYAN GRIMES. PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS AT DAY SESSIONS OF FARMERS' CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

INVESTIGATION OF CANAL BOARD

Representative Hay, of Virginia, to Offer Resolution at Opening of Congress.

WANTS TO GET AT FACTS

Great Deal of Money Expended and Little or Nothing Done.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—A resolution providing for an investigation of the affairs of the Panama Canal Commission will be offered on the first day of the approaching session of Congress. Representative Hay, of Virginia, said to-day he would propose such an investigation immediately on the assembling of Congress. He has been making a close study of the progress of events on the isthmus, or, rather, the lack of progress in digging the canal, and he will have a great mass of information on hand relating to the subject when Congress assembles.

"I am not charging that anybody is guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance in connection with Panama affairs," said Mr. Hay. "But the fact remains that a great deal of money has been expended down there and that little or no progress has been made in the canal work."

"I want to have all the facts relating to the digging of the canal, and with the help of these we may be able to secure an investigation. But it was demonstrated last session, when the Democrats fought every effort made by the Republicans to bring about an investigation of the wholesale charges of fraud in the Postoffice Department, that they are opposed to every effort to lay corruption bare."

"A resolution to investigate the affairs of the canal should go to the Committee on Military Affairs," said Mr. Hay, indicating a wish that it would take this course, as he is a member of that committee. "But it will probably be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. When the Republicans want to whip anything through or to kill a resolution to investigate fraud I have observed that they refer it, as a rule, to the Committee on Ways and Means."

"I want to get some information about the awarding of contracts by the commission amounting to \$3,000,000, it is said, without competitive bidding. That was contrary to the policy of the government. In great matters and small, it is the custom to award the contracts after competition in the bidding. I hope we will gain all the facts, but I am doubtful."

(Continued on Second Page.)

DANVILLE VOTES ON LIQUOR TO-DAY

Both Wets and Drys Have Worked Hard and Claim Victory.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DANVILLE, VA., Sept. 13.—A wet and dry election will be held here to-morrow. Both factions have been working hard for the past week and each claim victory. Numerous circulars have been distributed on the streets, giving arguments and statistics pro and con.

Rev. W. H. Atwill, pastor of Calvary M. E. Church, spoke to a large audience to-night, reviewing the conditions in Danville since the city was voted dry over two years ago. According to his statement, the moral and financial standing of the community has been bettered by voting out the open saloon.

Anti-Foreign Agitation.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Advices received at the State Department are that the boycott situation in Shanghai is improving, but that there is a growing anti-foreign sentiment in Canton, not particularly against America, but against foreign countries generally.

FAMILY BURNED; A ROOM WRECKED

Violent Explosion of Gas in the Home of a Citizen of Norfolk.

WINDOWS ARE BLOWN OUT

Carl Pfingst, His Wife and His Children Are Painfully Burned.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NORFOLK, VA., September 13.—A gas explosion in the house of Carl Pfingst, a tailor, of No. 19 Charlotte Street, last night, resulted in injuries by burning to Pfingst, his wife and their two children. The firemen were called to put out a spurt of blazing gas from a hole in the pipe. They found the windows blown out and the room in a state of wreck from the force of the explosion.

Room Full of Gas.

The Pfingsts have just returned from a trip to Germany and moved into the house yesterday. A workman sent by the gas company to put in the gas meter made the necessary connections and left the house in the afternoon. The occupants smelled the escaping gas, and traced the odor to the kitchen. Pfingst hit a gas jet for the purpose of making an investigation, and the explosion followed.

The man was badly burned about the face; his wife's hair caught fire and her eyebrows were burned off, and the two children were burned about the feet.

Suffering from his own burns, Pfingst made a desperate effort to extinguish the blaze, but was unsuccessful, and the flames for a time threatened the house. The family was attended by a physician.

Used Cork Plug. The firemen believe the family occupied the house formerly had tapped the pipe for the purpose of using a hose-like attachment, and that in leaving they removed the cork from the pipe and plugged the hole with a cork. This probably blew out, filling the room with gas.

WILL DISCONTINUE RACING NEWS SERVICE

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, September 13.—The board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company today approved a recommendation made on July 12th last by the executive committee of the board that the company entirely discontinue the collection and distribution of horse racing news. The action taken to-day provides that messages containing horse racing news shall be handled by the Western Union Company only when filed at a regular office of the company, and is aimed to put an end to the special race wires, over which news for use in the promotion of gambling might be obtained by pool rooms.

Killed Wife and Himself. (By Associated Press.) TAMPA, FLA., September 13.—A Tribune special from Tarpon Springs says at 6 o'clock this afternoon O. B. Paul, a well known contractor, walked into the boarding-house of Hiram Pent, of that place, and as his wife came to meet him at the dining-room Paul shot her down with a double-barreled shotgun, and then ran into the back yard, shooting himself with the contents of the other barrel. Paul was instantly killed, but his wife lived ten minutes. Paul had been drinking, it is said, for several weeks.

26 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 26 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

7 Trades, 3 Domestic, 1 Agent, 2 Salesmen, 1 Office, 12 Miscellaneous

This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

MONEY COMING FOR THE PRINTERS

Sufficiently Large Sum to Pay Salaries Will Be Sent.

BOTH RANKS YET UNBROKEN

Typothetae Firm in Determination to Resist Strike—Printers Equally Loyal.

Firmly believing that in the end they will prove the victors, and imbued with the spirit of standing together, shoulder to shoulder, for support, the union printers of Richmond are waging a war, the like of which has never before been witnessed in Virginia, against the nine-hour work day in job printing establishments here. Not a break has been found in the ranks of the men who this week left their places of employment at the command of International President James M. Lynch, of Indianapolis, and who are now contending for a eight-hour work day.

It was a case of "standing pat" with both sides of the controversy yesterday. The striking printers met and talked the matter over, discussed every phase of the situation, and strove about. They are about as communicative as oysters. What occurs behind closed doors is known only to the men, and what gets into the papers must come from the press committee, a committee delegated by the members to give out what information regarding the situation it is deemed wise to furnish. And like this the matter rests.

Richmonders in Demand.

In reality there is little new in the situation. A bulletin board at the hall of the men tells of positions in other cities for good printers—and Richmond boasts of having some of the best typographical men in the country. Several single men, who left their positions here this week in compliance with the general order, have accepted positions elsewhere, and whether the strike results in a victory for their cause or goes against them, they will be safe. In either event, Richmond will lose several men who are rated as being the best in the profession.

Miss Gregory, who has been employed as a typewriter operator at an establishment in the city, left this week for her home in Philadelphia. She may return if the eight-hour work day is conceded, but this even is doubtful.

A printer who came to the city from Norfolk two days ago has refused to go to work under the circumstances. He came here, so he said, under a misapprehension, having left a city where there was a strike in progress. Arriving here

(Continued on Second Page.)

DR. WHITFIELD WAS CHOSEN PROFESSOR

Richmond Man Selected Yesterday for Chair of Chemistry in Richmond College.

A committee of the trustees of Richmond College at a meeting yesterday elected Dr. J. M. Whitfield, of this city, to fill the chair of chemistry for one year, as the successor of Prof. J. R. Hunter, who resigned during vacation to accept a position with his brother in the insurance business in Raleigh. Dr. Whitfield, who will accept the position, is an alumnus of Richmond College and one of the most skillful analytic chemists in the South. He is now the expert chemist for the city, his duties being to analyze milk and other articles of food suspected by the inspector as being impure. He is a pleasant gentleman, and with his unusual attainments as a chemist and long experience as a teacher in the Medical College of Virginia, he is likely to make many warm admirers in his new position.

Leave for Northern Trip. Mr. and Mrs. John Onesty leave at 8:30 o'clock this evening for an extended Northern trip, which will include Niagara, Buffalo, New York city, Fall River, Boston and other places of interest, and will be some time. Their friends wish them a most enjoyable trip.

GET INVESTMENTS FROM SYNDICATES

Insurance Companies Compelled to Deal With Them.

STATEMENT OF HIS PERSONAL PROFITS

Treasurer of Mutual Life Makes Vigorous Defense of Practices of Company—Makes Voluntary Explanation for Benefit of New York Investigating Committee.

(Special Dispatch.) NEW YORK, SEPT. 13.—A vigorous defense of syndicates and their operations in connection with the insurance business and a frank statement of personal profits gained through their operations, made by Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was the feature of to-day's session of the special legislative committee, appointed to probe methods of life insurance companies in this State.

The defense of the syndicate was made by Mr. Cromwell soon after he was called to the stand in the morning. Before he was asked a question, he begged leave to say a few words and upon being directed to proceed, said:

Syndicates Necessary. "The law of combination, which affects finance, as everything else, has made syndicates necessary. When I became treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the total assets of our company were \$100,000,000. The transactions in my department now are over \$100,000,000 per year. When our receipts were less, twenty years ago, it was quite possible for us to buy from bond dealers and pay the successive profits, but now it is absolutely impossible to buy advantageously large blocks of securities except as they are floated by combinations of capital, popularly called syndicates, and we have to go into them in sufficient size and at ground floor prices. We could not make our investments without syndicates and we are partners in every syndicate which we go into. I want to say further that unless syndicates were organized, we would not be able to invest our funds, except by buying in small quantities and paying up successive profits of middle men."

"I ask you, Mr. Hughes, and the committee, to consider that we have now over \$50,000,000 invested in bonds and mortgages; we are constantly under the necessity of finding additional investments for our large accumulations of funds. We could not make transactions of one hundred millions a year in the securities bought by this company without using syndicates."

Personal Profits. The acknowledgment of personal profits was made in a tabulated statement, which was presented to the committee after recess. It showed that Mr. Cromwell had made a personal profit of \$23,377 from his operations during the past five years, in which he individually and the Mutual Life Insurance Company had participated. Mr. Hughes, chief counsel to the committee, immediately took up each item of these syndicate transactions in an effort to ascertain the manner in which the profits were obtained.

An interesting point was brought out when probing a transaction in Pennsylvania Railroad 3% convertibles, in which Mr. Cromwell made no personal profit, the witness stated:

"Of course, we are greatly interested in the Pennsylvania Railroad. I might say we are the heaviest stockholders. Answering Mr. Hughes, Mr. Cromwell said the holding of the Mutual Life in the Pennsylvania Railroad was \$5,000,000 par. The connection of trust companies with the Mutual Life was a loan of \$1,000,000 pounds sterling, subscription to a Japanese loan was made by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and the Guarantee Trust Company. In explaining this relation, Mr. Cromwell said:

"We gave the opportunities to the trust companies in which we held large interests for good reasons. As I explained last session, the Mutual Life Insurance Company is a trust company, and we are interested in the success of the company."

(Continued on Third Page.)

KING SEES RUINS DESPITE DANGER

Little Girl, Buried Under Debris Ninety-eight Hours, is Taken Out Alive.

(By Associated Press.) MONTELEONE, September 13.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived to-day and was greeted with cries from the populace of "Help us." His Majesty visited the ruins despite the danger of falling walls, and despite the fact that the cathedral is threatening to fall over momentarily. The king went into a subterranean passage, from whence a child, Maria Antonia Cecelia, was taken out alive after being 98 hours under the debris. Her aunt, who was crying beside the child, and, surrounded by some soldiers, who, after vigorous efforts, brought up the child almost dead, and carried her to the hospital where her condition is critical.

GOVERNOR GLENN GRANTS SMITH RESPITE

(By Associated Press.) CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 13.—A special order from Governor Glenn, who is attending the State Fair at Concord, to-day wired the sheriff of Madison county a ten days' respite for Peter Smith, a white man, sixty-four years old, who was under sentence to be hanged at Marshall tomorrow for committing a criminal act, a suit on a sixteen-year-old girl. Smith still denies his guilt.

GENERALS MEET TO MAKE TRUCE

Arrangement of Details Likely to Take Several Days.

TEXT OF PROTOCOL IS MADE PUBLIC

Maritime Captures Will Not Be Suspended By Armistice—The Record of Casualties in Tokio Riots — All Japan Grieves for Loss of Mikasa.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, September 13.—The Japanese legation this evening gave out the text of the Russo-Japanese armistice protocol as follows:

First. A certain distance as a zone of demarcation shall be fixed between the fronts of the armies of the two powers in Manchuria as well as in the region of Tumen River, Korea.

Second. The naval force of one of the belligerents shall not bombard territory belonging to or occupied by the other.

Third. Maritime captures will not be suspended by the armistice.

Fourth. During the term of the armistice new reinforcements shall not be dispatched to the theatre of war. Those which are already on their way, there, shall not be dispatched north of Mukden on the part of Japan or south of Harbin on the part of Russia.

Fifth. The commanders of the armies and fleets of the two powers shall determine in common accord the conditions of the armistice in conformity with the provisions above enumerated.

Sixth. The two governments shall order their commanders immediately after the signature of the treaty of peace to put the protocol into execution.

The protocol was signed by M. Witte, Baron Rosen, Baron Komura and M. Tanihara.

NEARLY 1,000 WERE INJURED IN RIOTS

Police Estimates of Casualties During Trouble in Tokio.

(By Associated Press.) YOKOHAMA, September 13.—P. M.—Troops of infantry are now guarding the foreign consulates, churches, convents and hotels, and cavalry is patrolling the streets. One hundred and nineteen arrests have been made up to now, including members of the riot who were incited by agitators from Tokio. Inflammatory placards were posted in the slums on Tuesday, and were torn down by the police. The city is now quiet.

TOKIO, Sept. 13, 6 P. M.—According to the metropolitan police estimates of casualties during the recent rioting, 388 consables, 107 firemen and 100 soldiers were wounded. Among the mob and bystanders 9 were killed and 487 wounded.

(By Associated Press.) YOKOHAMA, Sept. 13.—The meeting held at a theatre yesterday to protest against the terms of the armistice was followed by an anti-police demonstration. Fourteen police boxes were burned, 37 policemen injured, and two civilians severely hurt. Many arrests were made.

The police say the meeting was the private speculation of a professional agitator, who charged an admission fee. The promise that there would be popular speakers was unauthorized, according to the police, and the disappointed audience denounced the swindle and demanded the return of their money. Trouble finally developed into rowdiness outside the theatre.

At 5 o'clock this morning two companies of troops from Tokio arrived. They have been posted as guards at all the consulates and other points, and quiet has been restored.

ALL MOURN LOSS OF BELOVED SHIP

Deep Feeling of Sympathy Toward Unfortunate Sufferers After Cessation of Hostilities.

(By Associated Press.) SASEBO, Sept. 13.—Admiral Togo's flagship, the Mikasa, was destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine at an early hour last Monday morning, while lying at anchor in this harbor. Hundreds of lives, including members of her crew and men from other ships who went to the rescue, were lost.

This little town, which has suddenly risen to prominence since the outbreak of the recent war, had spent a quiet Sunday. The presence in the harbor of several warships that had taken part in the annihilation of the formidable navy of a great power, presented an object of pride, but the quiet slumber of the night was violently disturbed a little after midnight by a terrific explosion, accompanied by a severe shock. An eager crowd assembled on the coast only to discover that a terrible disaster had overtaken the beloved Mikasa, the flagship of the great Togo, who led his men to victory in the life and death struggle, in which the nation had just been engaged.

Words are powerless to describe the